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BY AUTHORITITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public No. 55.] AN ACT to establish the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Or-ford, in the Territory of Oregon, and to fix the salaries of the officers of the Customs therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is constituted and established the collection districts of Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the Territory of Oregon; that the first named district shall embrace the coast of the Pacific Ocean from Kowes bay, exclusive to Cape Perpetua, and all of the said Territory lying south of a line running parallel with the southern boundary line of Oregon, from Cape Perpetua to the eastern boundary of Oregon, except so much as is inclu-ded in the district of Port Orford, and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, shores, rivers and waters within said navigation and seamanship. boundaries, and that Gardner (Umpqua) shall be the port of entry for said district: that the last named district shall extend [Public No. 7.] from the line dividing said Territory and JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of State of California, along the Pacific coast, so far as to include Kowes bay; thence east to the one hundred and twenty-third degree of longitude; thence south along said line to the line dividing the State of California and Oregon Territory; thence by said line to the place of beginning; and to include all the islands, bays, harbors, inlets, rivers, shores and waters embraced in said boundaries, and that Port

Orford shall be the port of entry, and Kowes

bay the port of delivery for said district. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, Cape Perpetua and Port Orford, in the named in said act, the compensation there-Territory of Oregon, the President shall, in provided, only from the date of the terby and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a collector, who shall not judges. form the duties of collector and surveyor of the port, and who shall each reside at the port of entry of their respective districts. and receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars each. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have the authority to appoint, on the nomination of said collectors, deputy collectors for each of the above named districts equal to the number of the ports of delivery in said district, or at as many of said ports of delivery as he shall deem expedient, and to fix the compensation of said deputies, not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum. He may also, if he shall deem it expedilectors, to keep the accounts of the office and act as auditor in the settlement thereof, at an annual compensation not exceedon the nomination of said collectors, appoint for said districts, if in his judgement they are necessary, a competent number of weighers, guagers, and measurers, at a compensation not exceeding six dollars per day each; and such number of inspectors as he shall deem expedient, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars per day

Approved March 2, 1855.

[Public No. 56.]

AN ACT to settle certain accounts between the United States and the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of district of New York. America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office account between the United States and the State of Alabama, for the purpose of ascertaining what sum or sums of moneys are due to said State, heretofore unsettled, under the sixth section of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, for the admission of Alabama into the Union; and that he be required to include in said account the several reservations under the various treaties with the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek Indians within the limits of Alabama, and allow and pay to the said State five per cent. thereon, as in case of other sales.

Approved March 2, 1855. [Public No. 57.]

AN ACT to prevent mis-trials in the dis-

America in Congress assembled, That the trial or hearing of any cause, civil or criminal, in any circuit or district court of the United States which has been commenced and is in progress before a jury or the court, shall not be stayed or discontinued by the arrival of the period fixed by the arrival of the period fixed by t

the court had not intervened.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That where letters rogatory shall have been addressed from any court of a foreign country to any circuit court of the United States, and a United States commissioner designated by said circuit court to make the examination of witnesses in said letters men-

tioned, said commissioner shall be empow-

ered to compel the witnesses to appear and

depose in the same manner as to appear

and testify in court. Approved March 2, 1855.

[Public No. 58.]

AN ACT authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be built or purchased, in such mode as he may deem best for the public interest, four vessels, of suitable size and construction, to be employed as revenue cutters on such stations as the said Secretary may designate.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no person shall be appointed to the office of captain, first, second or third lieutenant of any revenue cutter who does not adduce competent proof of proficiency and skill in

Approved March 2, 1855.

the act giving compensation to Judges Woodbridge and Chipman.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress Assembled, That chapter one hundred and eighty, of the private acts of the first section of the thirty-third Congress, entitled " An act to provide compensation for the services of George Morell in adjusting titles to land in Michigan," approved August one, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; be so construed as to give to Judges Woodbridge and Chipman,

Approved February 17, 1855.

[Public No. 59.]

the United States in and for the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of hereby, constituted, in and for the State of dance with the provisions prescribed for the extend, (for the purpose of our political concourt of the United States for the districts of California, a term of which shall be held annually, in the city of San Francisent, appoint one clerk for each of said col- co, on the first Monday of July in each and every year; and for this purpose a judge shall be appointed, and the court hereby organized shall, in all things, have ing fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also and exercise the same original jurisdiction as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States, as organized under existing laws, and shall also have and exercise the same appellate jurisdicion over the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern dis-United States over the district courts of the United States in THEIR respective circlerk, who shall have the power to appoint a deputy, which clerk shall reside, and keep the records of the court, in the said city of San Francisco, and shall receive for the services he may perform double the fees allowed to the clerk of the southern

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That said judge shall have power to order and be and he is hereby required to state an hold such special or extra terms of said court as he may deem expedient, and at such times heretofore fixed by law, the circuit time or times as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the marshall and clerk of said court, at least thirty days previous to the commencement of such special or extra term or terms, which order shall be published intermediately in two or more of the gazettes of the State of California; and at any or all such special terms the business of said court shall have reference to the immediately preceding regular or special term, and be proceeded with in the same manner; and such proceedings shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid as if the according to the times of holding said same had taken place at a regular term of said court; all which terms shall be held at such place, in the said city of San trict and circuit courts of the United Francisco, as the marshal of the United Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American Congress assembled, That the

the same effect as if another stated term of and other writs as is vested by law in the

he district courts of the United States for give expression to what I feel, and believe to the northern and southern districts of Cal-ifornia shall hereafter exercise the only or
And whereas, many of the most worthy dinary duties and powers of the district courts of the United States, except the special jurisdiction vested in the said district courts of California over the decisions of the board of commissioners for the settlement of private land claims in California under existing laws; and that appeals from the judgements, orders, and decrees, of either of said district courts of California, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, shall be taken to the circuit court organized by this act in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the judgements, orders,

or decrees of the district courts to the circuit courts of the United States. SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That shall, from time to time, or at any time when in his opinion the business of his own court will permit, and that of the feelings of cruel barbarity are too often sufcourts of the northern and southern dis- fered to usurp its place. tricts of California shall require, form part of, and preside ever, the said district courts when either of them is engaged in the discharge of the appellate jurisdiction vestcommissioners for the settlement of private land claims in the State of California, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June,

in the State of California.' SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the judge appointed under

dred and fifty-one, entitled " An act to as-

against this act be, and the same are here-

by, repealed. Approved March 2, 1855.

[Public 60.]

AN ACT changing the times of holding the United States courts in Tennessee. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S. of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the and district courts of the United States for the several districts in Tennessee, shall hereafter be held as follows: At Jackson. on the third Mondays in March and September; at Knoxville, on the second Mondays in April and October; and at Nashville, on the first Mondays in May and November. And all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered, and have day in court, and be heard and tried courts as herein provided.

Approved March 2, 1855. THE ARKANSAS GOLD MANIA .- A letby the arrival of the period fixed by law for another session of said court, and it shall be lawful for the court to proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in like manner and with

For the Kansas Herald. other judges of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in case the judge of said court shall fail to attend at the time and place of holding any withering in its tender of the high sove-Whereas, a deep feeling of a political regular or special term of said court before the close of the fourth day after the commencement of such term, the business to the refined feelings of our moral nature, pending before said court shall stand ad-journed until the next regular term of said court, or until the next special term of the the political views of those who do not give court, should one be ordered under the au- tone and character to the same misguided thority of this act previous to such regular zeal and claiming to be of Southern descent, and Southern in feeling and sentiment of SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the deepest dye, I feel myself called on to

> citizens of Platte county, assembled themselves in front of the Park House in this place some days since, and took the press of that insidious sheet, the (Parkville Luminary,) and consigned it to oblivion, in which, we all most heartily concur, after which many resolutions were passed, all of which I endorse, save one, the purport of which is, that if Park and Patterson should

be found residing in Kansas, are to hang. However dark and insidious may have been the deeds of Boston mobs, in stealing, kidnapping and retaining from southern men the absolute right to their slave property, the resolution above referred to, is, but perpetuating their examples and following in their withering footsteps, eradicating from that the judge appointed under this act our bosom as it does, every vestige of the nobler sentiment of a great, magnanimous,

Mob-ocracy, altho' at times and under very peculiar circumstances, may have a salutary effect, but arising as they do under high excitement are often carried too far, ed in it over the decisions of the board of yet it took its rise in the dark days of ignonorance, superstition and inhumanity, where gospel truth and public freedom, never once shed their refulgent rays, and shall we, in this enlightened age of religious, political and social refinement, return to the dark March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and by another act entitled "An act be the burying ground of Americas freedom

and a nations independence? God forbid it. Kansas is yet a Territoay, and the federal constitution as well as the Nebraska Bill, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes," passed thirty-first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and of political character he may choose to init shall be the duty of the clerks of the re- bibe, and whatever species of property he spective district courts of California to may see fit to carry with him. This being give thirty days' written notice to the true and fundamental principles of our friends. They endured great affects of the true and fundamental principles of our friends. judge of the court organized under this political compact, none I presume will deny. act of the time and place of the sitting of But how long they will continue their consuch district court for the discharge of servative character and hold us together as AN ACT to establish a circuit court of such appellate jurisdiction; and in case the a band of brothers remains yet to be seen. judge of such district court shall fail, from There being no constitutional scruples as to sickness or other easualty, to attend at the rights of the people in Kansas, the only such time and place, the judge of the question left for us is, the right of proscipcourt organized under this act is lereby tion and the gallows for opinion sake there. America in Congress assembled, That a authorized to hold said court and proceed judicial circuit shall be, and the same is with the business of the court, in accorvery principles, we hope ever to cherish and of Congress hereinbefore referred to; and character to ward those who may choose to all appeals to the Supreme Court of the differ with us in feelings of a political na-United States from the decisions of said ture, yet to deprecate, and hold in solemn district court, whether held by the last- awe, movements of any political faction or mentioned judge, or by him in conjunction party destructive in their nature and tendenwith the district judge, or by the district cy, of the political institutions of a free judge alone, shall be taken in the manner people, peace, ever being our true policy, prescribed by the act of Congress passed and the extension of our free institutions for on the third day of March, eighteen hun- the good of the whole, it therefore behooves us, as a truly republican government, to look certain and settle the private land claims well on our future destiny, that we may accomplish with feelings of unsnimity, the great end for which our government was formed, but we by our zeal and madness, tricts of California as by existing laws is this act shall be four thousand five hundred might loose what would be to Missouri, her vested in the several circuit courts of the dollars per annum, to commence from date independence and power, and here it is due to say, that every State in the sovereignty, of his appointment.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That had the undisputed right to surpress any cuits: and the said judge shall appoint a all laws and parts of laws militating paper or periodical, whatever, within her limits of an incendiary character, and derogatory to the best interest of her citzens prevail in Arkansas to a considerable ex- Sunday night to take charge of the girl. Mr.

and her political institutions. But when she exceeds the bounds of her own limits, and carries her armed force into an adjoining country, and proclaims the the gallows the uncompromising fate of all who may not imbibe the same political sentiments with herself. She becomes a usurper, and a tresspasser upon the inalianable rights of freeman. Let this feeling of animosity be carried on, the ties of political connexion severed, the independence and sovereignty of the States transformed into mobs, the sure stepping stone to political anarchy, and the vote of national ruin. Dark and fearful forebodings are already Dark and fearful forebodings are already seen gathering in our political horison, and by to the Big Bend of Arkansas.—Weekly of her person, to await the trial. If she it behoves us to look well to the true Amer- Brunswicker. ican policy, which is, to guard well the ballot box, the palladium of our liberty, the only safe guard against the insidious machinanatic.. The liberty of speech freedom of the press, equal rights to all, and exclusive political freedom as contradistinguished from political anarchy and dispotic misrule, and can never, under our political code (be abridged) are never the form the first political code (be abridged) are never the first political code (be abridged). sanction, yet each and overy individual is county. Benton was not present during the

Operation.

Fraud of a Kansas Emigration Society-

There came on board the steamer Jaob Strader, at Louisville, on the 30th ult., man named John Garrison, with his wife titution. They had expended the last of their means, which had been eked out by other of the Executive officers, had failed the sale of part of their clothing, in procuring a deck passage from St. Louis. They and all of them might be removed; but were generously franked on the Strader, nothing more could be done. but the man was very ill, and died on the way from Louisville to this city.

The wife, a woman of intelligence, states that they were in comfortable circumstances, altogether above want, living in Westchester county, New York, worth We should like to see President Pierce some \$800 or more above all claims, when they were induced by the subtle and plausible representations of one Geo. Waters, to execute it. He would soon find a horagent for the Kansas Emigration Society to dispose of their little all, convert it into an outfit, (paying him a fee of ten dollars Legislature has been elected and will meet for his disinterested services, and to insure material aid, if needed, on reaching the dent of the United States, nor the Government of the United States and the United States an end of the journey,) to move to Kansas in the early part of March last; the said Waters assured them they would be furnished with means of support, funds, &c., in that land overflowing with milk and honey. In less than two months, what a sad fate is theirs, and what punishment is too great for the traitor who so deceived them, and reduced them from their happy condition to beggary and death.

The town and the lots, that had been gaudily displayed, and of whose rapid growth and unexampled prosperity so much had been eloquently and earnestly represented, Gen. Assembly of Kansas has been electship itself could not be found, and its name oxen proved unfortunate, the purchaser cipal resource they had. The promised succor was not to be procured. There turned to retrace their steps to their old accomplished .- Mo. Republican. and privation; the man was taken ill and Great excitemet was created among the codied, as has been represented, on the Stra- lored people of Columbus on Monday last. der yesterday morning, leaving the wife by the announcement that a slave girl had and children pennyless in a land of stran- been taken from the persons with whom she gers, far yet from their destination. To was traveling, by a writ of habeas corpus. make matters worse, two of the children The Journal gives the following statement are ill, from the privations endured, and, of the facts of the cause, and its result:

probably, will not survive. Learning some of the foregoing particulars, a little band of good Samaritans, William S. Davis, James W. Graham, James C. Evans, all of Louisville, and Mr. Younger, formerly of Shelby county, gyman living in Louisville, Ky. A short Kentucky, but now of Indiana, constituted time since, Mrs. Dennison died in Louisthemselves a committee to raise a collection to aid the distressed family to reach Westchester. They succeeded in raising the gentlemen of the committee interested as a nurse for his little girl. themselves to procure a railroad conveyance for the stricken ones, but so stringent were the rules their could be no free pas- river made it necessary for him to take the ses for the destitute, in the absence of the railroad. He reached here on Saturday president, but they arranged the matter to night, and the cars did not leave on Sunday, send the widow home with her little flock he was compelled to lie over. The news of fatherless children.-Cincinnati Enqui- soon spread through our city that a slave

cattle, horses, &c., passed through Van Mr. Heath Ware in behalf of the owner. Buren last week en route to Kansas .-will leave this spring, we are assured that more than a hundred families will leave deem advisable. in the fall. A company of emigrants, with their families, will leave Van Baren next week for Walnut creek, and others will follow for the same destination the

BIRCH VS BENTON .- This celebrated stacle thrown in her way. case of long standing came in for trial on tion of the combined powers of northern fa-Messrs. Woodson and Shelby, and Messrs. Hick, Routt and Johnson for defendant.

This cause was set for trial in four or five

adjourned sine die on the 8th. The House passed unanimously, a resolution, thanking Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, for his faithful adherence to the old landmarks of republican benevolence and magnanimity, and had benevolence and magnanimity, and had adjourned sine die on the 8th. The House

Gross Deception-Swindling What do they Propose to Do?

We notice that some of our Eastern cotemporaies, when discussing matters in Death of a Husband and Father .-- Mel- reference to Kansus Territory, speak of ancholy cause of Destitution-Good the interference of the National Executive, as if the President had power to do any thing in connection with that Territory .-What can he do? He has appointed all the officers which the organic law authoriin the performance of sworn duties, each

The idea which seems to be entertained by some, that the President can interfere and dissolve the Legislature of Kansas, recently elected, is so rediculous that we do not see how any sane man could assert it. pronouncing the dissolution of the Kansus Legislature, and Gov. Reeder attempting net's nest about his ears. The truth iswhether it be for good or ill-the Kansas dent of the United States, nor the Governor of the Territory nor any body else, has any right to interfere with the functions of the Legislature, and they will go on to pass laws independent of them all. except so far as the sanction of the Executive is required. Until the Legislature acts, there is, and will be no law in actual existence in that Territory. And it is quite absure for the President of the United States, or the Governor of the Territo-After reaching Kansas, too late they dis-covered they had been too grossly betrayed. Territory. The law confers no power upon them which has not already been put

were nowhere to be seen. Even the town- ed and summoned to meet in July next.— The acts of that body will be the supreme had never been heard of. Their means law of the land, whatever President Pierce were exhausted, even the sale of their or any other officer may say to the contrary. The President cannot send a man driving them off without making payment there—he cannot issue an order, the legal and thus defrauding them of the last prinwere intended to contravene or interfere with the action of the Legislature. Gov. was no one to make the advances pledged Reeder may have as many conferences by the emigration society, through their agent, and, dejected and dispirited, they nothing that is not just and right will be

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN COLUMBUS .-

The name of the slave girl is Rosetta Armstead. She originally belonged to John Tyler, ex-President of the United States. Mr. Tyler gave her to his daughter the wife of Rev. Dr. Dennison, an Episcopalian clerville, leaving a young babe; and Mr. Dennison requested a relative of the family, Dr. Miller, then on a vist to Kentucky, and who \$45,30, which Mr. Graham handed over was about to return to Virginia, to take to the bereaved wife; and we understand charge of the girl Rosetta, whom he intended

The Doctor accordingly started with the girl in his charge; but the state of the Ohio was in our midst, and the Rev. Wm. B. Ferguson, a colored Baptist minister, made EMIGRATION TO KANSAS FROM ARKAN- complaint before the Judge of Probate, and sas .- The Kansas fever is beginning to the Sheriff was dispatched, at 12 o'clock on tent. A party of Emigrants of some eight Galloway, M. Currington and Mr. Taylor or ten families, with some sixteen wagons, were employed as counsel for the girl, and

Dr. Miller stated to the Court his agency They were all substantial farmers from in the case, and asked as a favor that the Johnson & Crawford continues in that case might lie over until the 14th inst., at State. Besides a number of families who which time Mr. Dennison could reach here.

But the girl declaring that she desired to remain in freedom in Ohio, and the legal question as to her rights being conceded. she was as a miner permited to choose a guarweek after. The emigrants to Kansas, dian. L. G. Van Slyke, of this city, was selected, who gave bonds, and took charge shall hereafter wish to return to her friends in Virginia, there will probably be no ob-

> Here is another, similar case, which occurred in Cincinnati. We copy from the Enquirer:

Habeas Corpus-Slave Case .- Yesterday morning two slaves, the property of a Mr. Benjamin Hare, of Missouri, were arrested on board the steamer Jacob Strader, upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Store, and made returnable before Judge different counties, before it went to Henry county. Benton was not present during the slaves were purchased by Mr. Hare in Mason county, Kentucky, and the wife of one of them resides near Mr. Hare's place in The Legislature of Pennsylvania Missouri. They were brought to this city